

THE DAILY EXAMINER. NOVEMBER 21, 1890.

The Provincial Government.

We learn that the Hon. David Rogers, M. P. P., of Summerside, has been called to the vacant seat in the executive Council of this Province. The Government is now made up as follows:

- Queen's County—Hon. Neil McLeod, Hon. Donald Ferguson, Hon. James Nicholson, Hon. G. W. Bentley, Hon. Jos. O. Arsenault, Hon. David Rogers, Hon. H. L. Macdonald, Hon. A. J. Macdonald, Hon. James C. Low.

Thus, each of the three Counties has the same number of representatives in the Government, and each has a representative who holds a portfolio. It will be admitted, we think, that the Leader of the Government is endeavoring to do that which is right in respect to every section of the country. Had he been governed wholly by party considerations he would, of course, have drawn a larger number of the constitutional advisers of the Crown from King's County, from which the major part of his support is derived. We have no doubt that the Oppositionists will, on this account, try to foment discontent in the Eastern part of the country;—and we have no doubt that their efforts will be vain. The Government is, in our opinion, very fairly representative of the intelligence and ability of the Province. Of course, it goes without saying that there are in the Liberal-Conservative Party many men who are as capable of managing the public affairs of the Province as those who compose the administration of which the Hon. Neil McLeod is the head. There are, no doubt, other men whom the Premier would like to call to his aid. But the Executive Council, as it is now made up, is well balanced, and ought, we think, to command the confidence and support of the Province at large.

It is pleasing to learn that the members of the Government who hold office are giving satisfaction. We hear good reports of the Commissioner of Public Works, who has lately been visiting some parts of the country and showing what he knows about bridges, to the confusion of careless contractors and inspectors. Persons who seem to think it no harm to impose upon the Government, and who counted upon the bon homie of the new Commissioner, will probably find that the wrong man has been placed at the head of the Public Works Department; but the People will recognize in the Commissioner who acts in accord with the principles of justice, who will not permit the country to be cheated, the right man for the position.

Notes and Comments.

An Ottawa despatch of the 19th inst. says: Some weeks ago the People's Bank of Halifax petitioned the government to re-coup them the money alleged to have been lost owing to the delay by Chief Justice Macdonald in delivering judgment in a Luceport case. It was alleged that while delivery was pending the defendants transferred their property to other parties, thus causing loss to the bank. The council has just decided that the government is not liable.

A great impulse has lately been given to the construction of tunnels. The latest report is that of a Scotch paper, which says that the directors of the Caledonia Railway Company have at present in their possession a scheme designed for the purpose of accelerating their traffic from England to the North, the principal feature of which is a tunnel under the Firth of Forth. When shall we hear that orders have been taken for the construction of the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Railway Tunnel.

The following is the statement of revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidated fund of the Dominion up to the end of October:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Revenue: Customs \$2,215,974, Excise 692,832, Post Office 210,000, Public works, including railways 414,320, Miscellaneous 83,682. Total \$3,532,828. Expenditure: To 30th Sept. 1890, \$3,972,096. Showing the grand surplus of \$5,080,384.

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Mr. Balfour addressed another overflowing meeting on the 19th inst., at which he said he had been assailed with a degree and kind of calumny unexampled in English history, in any political controversy not recently connected with Ireland, but he never shrunk from meeting those calumnies face to face. He always acted, he said, with the simple-minded view of benefiting not only the empire, but the population before which he is habitually held up as an objection of common contempt and execration.

Fred. Bevan in More Trouble.

REMANDED FOR STEALING KEROSENE OIL—THE BUTTER CASE—FISH IN A MANURE HEAP.

Fred. Bevan was this morning arraigned before R. R. Fitzgerald, J. P., on a charge of stealing a cask of kerosene oil from the premises of W. P. Colwill on or about the 1st November, inst. Mr. James H. Good appeared for the prisoner.

W. P. Colwill, the complainant, was the first witness examined. He said in substance that early in October last he purchased five casks of kerosene oil from Carvell Bros., which he had placed in his yard, and that he missed one of these casks on the 1st November. As he had been sick for about two weeks before, he, however, could not tell exactly when it had been stolen. On Wednesday, he and officer Bradley made a search of Bevan's premises and found a cask of kerosene oil in his front shop which he believed was the cask stolen from his yard. The cask had been tapped and a small quantity of oil taken from it. It was a red cask; the figures on the head corresponded with those on the other casks purchased at Carvell's, and which were still in his (Colwill's) possession. The figures on the end of the cask had been painted over by some one.

Nelson Ruttenbury, a clerk at Carvell Bros., testified to the selling of the five casks of oil to Mr. Colwill on the 4th Oct. last, and to the marks thereon, which were identical with those on the remaining casks he sold Mr. Colwill. He had no doubt whatever but that the cask found on Bevan's premises, and which he had examined in the police station, was one of the five he had sold Colwill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ruttenbury's evidence, the prisoner was remanded until Monday.

Michael Hughes, a man employed about St. Dunstan's College, was examined as to the theft of a tub of butter from that institution. All he knew about the butter was that it had been left at the college and had been stolen therefrom. This case will also come up for hearing on Monday.

Yesterday afternoon Bradley made another search of Bevan's premises, and found a barrel, partly filled with herring, secreted in a manure heap. Alexander Horne & Co. report that a barrel of herring was stolen from their premises some time ago.

This afternoon officers Bradley and Campbell made another search of Bevan's premises. In the woods, about ten chains from his house, they found that portion of a whiskey still known as a worm. The worm, which is of copper, was hidden under a thick clump of bushes, and officer Campbell had to crawl in for it upon his hands and knees. The officers confiscated the worm and took an old man named John A. McCallum in charge, they having a warrant for his arrest as a witness against Bevan. McCallum admitted to the officers that he had taken the worm from Bevan's house yesterday and concealed it in the bushes where it was found.

Ireland.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

When the news of the sentences imposed upon Dillon and O'Brien by the magistrates at Clonmel was conveyed to these gentlemen, O'Brien said: "It makes no difference to us. We shall do our duty here and then go back about the time the spring session of parliament is called together, probably in February."

THE FOOD SITUATION.

Balfour, in a speech at Grimsby lately, declared his tour in Ireland had no political object, but was made purely in quest of information. He found the people so near the brink of want that the serious failure of the potato crop might make imperial assistance necessary. He was firmly convinced something more was required than money and relief works. It is a necessary change in the habits of the people, to make better farmers and fishermen of them. Such change he believed possible, but it would necessarily be slow.

Colonel Turner, who has just returned from a visit to the district of Skibbereen, which Mr. Balfour was prevented by illness from visiting on his recent tour, gives a very gloomy report of the condition of the district. The inhabitants, he said, are for the most part in a state of abject poverty, especially in Schull, where the greatest destitution prevails.

The board rooms of the Schull Union, County Cork, were besieged on the 18th inst. by a great crowd of small farmers and laborers, who came to implore the guardians for either food or employment. The applicants numbered fully 1,000.

PARNELL'S POSITION.

T. P. Gill, M. P., stated on the 19th that the Irish delegates in the United States had cabled their colleagues in Ireland to the following effect: "We stand firmly by the leadership of the man who has brought the Irish people through unparalleled difficulties and dangers, from servitude and despair to the very threshold of emancipation with a courage and success unequalled in Irish history, and we do so not only out of gratitude for these unparalleled services in the past, but in the profound conviction that Parnell's statesmanship and matchless qualities as a leader are essential to the safety of the Irish cause."

O'Brien and the other members of parliament, convicted on the 19th, have sent telegrams to Parnell expressing their fullest devotion to him. O'Brien also sent the following to Parnell: "In view of my six months sentence, my duty to my electors and colleagues, and to you, is to resign so that Monaghan may be represented during the coming session of parliament."

A London special to the New York Herald signed by "A Member of Parliament" says: "Many strong believers in Parnell cling to the hope to the very last that he would come forward and deny O'Shea's charges. But if the woman in such a case refuses to make any contradiction, what can the man do but follow suit?"

"The truth is that Mrs. O'Shea has made up her mind that marriage shall follow the divorce suit after the usual interval. That being so, Mr. Parnell could not venture into court to deny anything. But his complete surrender has been a terrible shock to the stricter sect of the Gladstonian party, especially to the venerable leader, who has no toleration for offences of this

description. Mr. Parnell may resolve to give up, but circumstances will be too strong for him.

"The invasion of O'Shea's home under the disguise of friendship, the son's protests, the long course of deception, two children born after the masquerade in the names of Smith, Fox, and Preston, every circumstance is calculated to injure a man occupying a foremost position.

"No political leader in this country has ever survived such an exposure. In the case of Lord Melbourne and Mrs. Norton, both parties asserted their innocence, and a jury found a verdict in their favor. It will be just as impossible in the long run for Parnell to lead his party in parliament as it was for Sir Charles Dilke to pursue his public career.

"Attention, therefore, is centred upon the question, who will succeed Parnell? So far as I can judge, there is a strong feeling in favor of Dillon, a man of blameless character, of great parliamentary skill, a brilliant speaker, a devoted and zealous friend of Ireland. William O'Brien is also mentioned. The Irish party generally will for a time stoutly deny that any change is pending, but it must come. Mr. Gladstone will not go on with an ally stained with the dirt of the divorce court. Dillon would bring renewed energy into the Irish campaign, and arouse fresh enthusiasm. The finger of destiny points to him as the coming man."

Win O'Brien, M. P., was in Boston for a short while, but short as it was he was ferreted out by a newspaper man and interviewed on the result of the O'Shea divorce suit which places Mr. Parnell in a compromising position. "I decline," said Mr. O'Brien "to take any notice of hostile news sharper rumors about Mr. Parnell. For the past ten years the very same newspapers have made all sorts of villainous attempts to assassinate Mr. Parnell's character, not in the least from any motive of public morality, but on account of his unrivaled leadership. Knowing nothing whatever of the O'Shea case, except from O'Shea's evidence and that of his employes I can give no opinion upon the subject at the present moment. All I do know is that O'Shea is a loathsome creature capable of anything. He was employed by the Times newspaper to swear that the forged letters were Mr. Parnell's and it was only when perjury in that matter failed him that he seemed to have fallen back on this story of his own dishonor. The Irish party and the Irish people may be trusted to safeguard the interests of the Irish cause without the least regard to the rumor set afloat by moralizers like Pigott's employes."

Mr. Eugene Kelly said at New York that if the charge against Parnell was proven Irishmen would want no more to do with him as a leader. Of course he could vote on a question, but he would never be looked upon as a fit man to introduce any measure looking to the relief of Ireland. "Still," continued Mr. Kelly, "we must be generous and wait before coming to a conclusion detrimental to Mr. Parnell. Still, as I say, if the charges are proven against him, not only will the clergy of America cease to have anything more to do with him, but the laity will act likewise. To think that a man like Parnell, whom we have always looked upon as a pure man, with his ability, his ancestry and his past achievements, should mix himself in such a scandal! It must remove him from that high pedestal upon which the Irish people have placed him."

The London Daily News says: "The unionists appear to hope that the discredit that has deservedly fallen on Parnell will cling to the Irish party and the Irish cause. But political principles and parties are independent of accidents to individual leadership. Even should the present leader step aside, there are others who will take his place. The anticipation of damage to the home rule cause will be disappointed."

The London Standard says: "Mr. Parnell seems to have been actuated by no desire to save the lady's reputation. All sorts of shabby pitiful devices were adopted to avoid detection by the husband. The whole story is low, despicable and disgraceful, with no redeeming feature, to justify the indulgence which has sometimes been extended to public men who have known how to invest their vices with a glamour of the grand. All Gladstonians will court moral destruction if they continue even in political intimacy with Mr. Parnell."

An Interesting Item!

REDDIN BROS.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR Xmas Stock of Fancy Goods EARLY THIS FALL.

They are now open and ready for inspection. No trouble to show the goods. They comprise a better selection, larger variety and lower prices than ever before. Ladies' and Gents' cases, German Goods, a large consignment of Fancy Goods from Silber & Fleming, London, together with a splendid assortment of Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Cigar Cases, Card Cases, Cribbage Boards, etc.

REDDIN BROS. nov21—24w tl 20th dec, then eod

LYCEUM, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Boston Comedy Company,

H. PRICE WEBBER, Manager.

Supporting the Favorite Actress,

EDWINA GREY,

Will Appear as Above.

This (Friday) Evening, Nov. 21,

THE THRILLING DRAMA,

The White Slave!

AND THE FARCE OF

THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 35 cents. Tickets for sale at the Diamond Book store. Doors open at 7.15. Overture at 8 o'clock. nov21

IMPORTANT CHANGES

Several Departments.

NOTE WELL

We do not intend giving such Special Sacrifice Prices in all Departments. These prices are simply to cause a quick sale of certain lines of goods that would be in our way when we make the important alterations contemplated in our Second Floor. We prefer giving these goods now at a Sacrifice to keeping them and running the risk of loss by damage, etc.

Beer Bros.

A PROMINENT CLERGYMAN, whose name I am at liberty to reveal on application, writes as follows:—

Mr. A. J. JOHNSON:—

Dear Sir,—For a number of years I have been suffering from indigestion and its consequent troubles. Some months since, however, I was advised to try your "Everybody's Pills," and am happy to say I am now free from any symptoms of indigestion. I regard "Everybody's Pills" as a thoroughly reliable Family Medicine, mild in their action, and having no unpleasant after-effects so common to such remedies, and I would, with confidence, recommend all who have suffered as I have to try "Everybody's Pills."

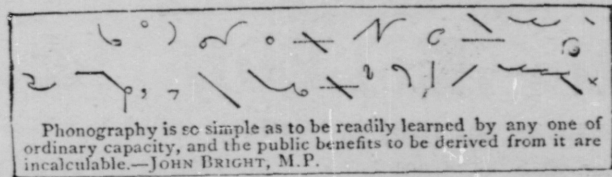
Yours very cordially,

EVERYBODY'S PILLS are sold only in boxes at 25 cents each, and will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Sample free on application. Prepared only by

ARTHUR S. JOHNSON, Pharmacist,

Corner Kent and Prince Streets, Charlottetown.

PHONOGRAPHY



Phonography is so simple as to be readily learned by any one of ordinary capacity, and the public benefits to be derived from it are incalculable.—JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.

Lessons either personally or by mail. Classes will be started about December 1st. For Terms, etc., apply to

W. H. CROSKILL.

Charlottetown, Nov. 11, 1890—eod tf

HARDWARE. SCOTLAND FOR EVER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED 200 Bundles SHEET IRON, 20 cases (5 tons) Galvanized Iron, best make, 600 boxes TIN PLATES, 200 ingots TIN, 15 cases ZINC.

For sale cheap at

DODD & ROGERS',

nov19—3i Queen Square.

THE ANNUAL DINNER in honor of St. Andrew's Day, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, will be held at the

OSBORNE HOUSE,

Monday Evening, Dec. 1st,

AT 8.30 O'CLOCK.

Railway return tickets, at one first-class fare, will be issued from all points on Monday, Dec. 1st, good to return on the 2nd, to parties attending this celebration.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. For sale at

W. R. Watson's, Reddin Bros., and C. D. Rankin's Drug Stores, and from the Committee.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1890.

JOHN SAUNDERS,

A. SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL.

All debts due the late firm of Saunders & Newsum will be collected by Saunders & Campbell.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 1st day of November, 1890.

JOHN SAUNDERS,

PETER NEWSOM.

nov13—3w law

In the Vice Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, 1890.

HALIFAX, S. S. NO. 510.

Between Joseph H. Clarke, John Halliday, Henry Howat, A. Chibald Livingstone, John G. Clarke, John Ramahan and Richard Butler, Plaintiffs,

and

The Steamship "William."

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, or his Deputy, at or near South Market Wharf, at Pictou, Nova Scotia, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon:

The Steamship "WILLIAM," her Engines, Boilers, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture. Said vessel is now lying in the Port of Pictou. Official number, 69,404, of the burthen of 130 tons. Terms Cash.

WILLIAM TWINING, Marshal, Vice Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia.

JOHN U. ROSS, Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

Pictou, Nov. 19, 1890.

nov13

THE S. S. "BONAVISTA," for St. John's, Newfoundland, will be due at Charlottetown on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., and will carry Cattle and Sheep on deck.

For Freight or Passage apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO.,

Agents. nov13

GREAT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

Now Going On

AT

JAS. PATON & CO'S.

Great Reductions

ASTRACAN

JACKETS,

Muffs, Boas, Capes,

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SPECIAL LOW PRICES

Every Department

TERMS CASH!

Patron

& CO.,

Market Square.

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& CO.,

Market Square.

Patton

& CO.,

Market Square.

S.S. CARROLL,

DUE HERE on MONDAY, 24th of November, will be de-patched without waiting for regular sailing day, probably sailing from here on Tuesday Evening, the 25th inst., to enable her to make another trip, if possible, before close of navigation.

Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1890.

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